

LABOR CLARION

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THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Address of John B. Lennon before the Presbyterian Synod at Kansas City.

Upon the request of Mr. Stelzle, who is at the head of the department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church, I am here to speak to you this afternoon. The growing importance of sociological questions warrants their consideration and study and discussion by every man and woman in the world that is interested at all in the welfare of humanity. All other questions are fading into insignificance compared with those of economic nature. Our Governors, our Presidents and the great political leaders of all the countries of the world, when writing state documents, have almost ceased to deal with partisan or, what used to be termed political questions; and their official utterances deal almost exclusively with those affecting the economic conditions and the relations between employer and employee in their respective countries.

The Presbyterian Church, represented in this conference or synod now being held in Kansas City, is the first church organization that has officially recognized the pressing and ever-growing importance of the labor movement by establishing a department in their church to bring about a better understanding between the organized church and organized labor. I say the organized church, because while there may be possibly some individual Christians who are not in the church, they are of no force or potency in the world and if they save themselves, they certainly are doing nothing to save anybody else. I speak of organized labor, because it is the only labor that is in a position to give expression to their protest against unjust conditions or impositions that are placed upon the shoulders of labor by the employers of the world. The unorganized working man or woman is of no more potency in the labor movement or for civic betterment or for moral uplift, than are the dumb driven cattle. Therefore, whatever of co-operation there may be between the organized church and organized labor, for it cannot be between anyone else and bring any results.

The religion of Jesus Christ, as I understand it, may be divided fundamentally into two important phases, one teaching the duties of man to his Creator, and the other teaching of his duties toward his fellow man. The Church and Labor have drifted apart, in my judgment, because the church has, in a measure at least, forgotten that part of Christ's religion which teaches as to the relations of man to man, and have given nearly all their energy to the spiritual phase of Jesus' religion, which teaches as to man's duty to God. In dealing so much with the spiritual, they have forgotten that which is practical and has to do with conditions that we are in the midst of while still in this life. The wage-workers, seeing no interest or but little interest manifested by the church in the human side of the religious question or in the question of bread and butter and a decent living, have naturally drifted away from the church to a very great extent; and I am constrained to believe that they are not going back in large numbers until the church will emphasize just as strongly the human side of the religion of Jesus Christ as they do the spiritual side. The Presbyterian Church is to be commended for having made the first official start in this direction. And they

are to be highly commended for having selected Charles Stelzle as their representative. For, Mr. Stelzle not only carries a commission as a preacher of the religion of Jesus Christ, but he carries also a commission as a trades unionist and an advocate for the establishment of justice and equity toward the working classes in their industrial relations. In other words, he emphasizes peculiarly both the spiritual and the humane aspects of the Christian religion. Naturally, the church will want to know and they have a right to know for what the trade union stands, if there is to be co-operation between the two. And it is my mission to indicate briefly a few of the things for which we are organized and that we are trying to accomplish for the betterment of our class. We want the help of the church as we want the help of all good people in this effort we are making for industrial, social and moral uplift. If the things which we are attempting are commendable, we ask your help. If not, we are not deserving of it.

It has been said, and we believe truthfully, that a righteous discontent is the mother of all progress. Since the dawn of human history, there has been a labor movement, the outgrowth of the discontent of the workers with their social, industrial, religious and political conditions. The discontent of the Children of Israel, caused by the almost impossible tasks imposed upon them by the Egyptians, made possible the Moses who led the discontented people through the wilderness for forty years to the borders of the promised land, where they laid, deep and lasting, the foundations upon which the whole superstructure of the Christian religion has been built. Through this discontent of the Children of Israel came to mankind the laws of Moses, which are still recognized as the moral code of all civilized nations of the earth.

All through ancient Greek history, we find evidence of this discontent of the masses, and because of it their struggle for better things is recorded on almost every page of their history. It produced the slave Phidias, the greatest artist of all ages, and it also evolved that democracy for which Greece became and is still famous. In Rome, we find this same spirit of discontent manifesting itself in the struggles of the Plebeian against the ruling classes, the Patricians; a never ending contest for a greater degree of political and industrial liberty, and for the enjoyment of those rights of man which make life worth the living. How the Plebeians crossed the Tiber and started to found a city for themselves, and how by concessions on the part of the Patricians they were induced to return to the seven-hilled city, is well known to every man who knows anything of the past.

In all ages there has been a labor movement, for in all ages the workers have been discontented because of the injustice and the wrongs imposed upon them. The Feudal System, with its wrongs and inequities, and its impositions upon the workers, brought on the French Revolution, that great industrial upheaval which forever disillusioned the minds of men from the belief in the divine right of kings. That revolution brought to the surface Napoleon Bonaparte, who, with all his faults and his

tremendous ambitions, yet did more than any man of his time to relieve the discontent of the masses. And so along through all the centuries, this labor movement has made its way, sometimes a way of progress, and at other times apparently standing still.

About a hundred years ago capital first began to organize, in the sense that we use that term at present. The factory system came into being, and the wage workers of the world had to meet new conditions in their industrial lives, and they met them by organizing the modern trade union, which was the only practical and natural thing for them to do, in order to protect their interests as workers, and to build up a medium whereby they might be enabled to show effectively their discontent with the grievous burdens they were compelled to bear.

As to whether the trade union movement has been a potent factor in the moral, industrial and social progress of the masses must depend for an answer upon what the trade union stands for, and what it is attempting to do. We will recite a few of the principles advocated by the trade unions.

We stand for the abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude whether it be industrial or chattel slavery. The trade unions in the United States were no mean factor in bringing about the abolition of chattel slavery through the war of 1861-65. The records show that the members of the few unions that were then in existence enlisted in the army of the Union, in the fight for the emancipation of the negro, and in some cases the enlistment so covered the entire local that they adjourned *sine die*, to meet again when the war should be over. There are a number of records of just this kind of cases. All through New England, and all through the North, wherever a trade unionist was found, there was found a man who stood for the abolition of chattel slavery upon this North American Continent.

Our movement demands now, and always has demanded, free schools and compulsory education. There can be found no record where a trade union has stood for ignorance and for the many evils that go with ignorance. They have stood at all times for the principle of the best possible education for the masses. Their oppressors, however, have repeatedly both upon the platform and in print, asserted that it was not well for the masses to be too well educated. We however stand for the idea that the cultivation of the mind must widen the field of human aspirations and hopes, and make possible a larger, a broader, and a more manly life.

Upon the question of the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, the trade unions have stood from the beginning of their history squarely with the church upon this proposition, that every man and woman is entitled to Sunday as a day of rest. This idea of the Sabbath as a day of rest has come down to us from the old Jewish customs, and is founded upon equity, and upon the physical, moral, and mental necessities of the human race.

For a great number of years, our trade unions have been the most persistent and the most positive of all the advocates favorable to woman suffrage. We believe that our mothers and our wives and our sisters are just as good as we are, and that if they

(Continued on Page 5.)

HORSE CARS ON MARKET STREET.**Responsibility for Conditions on That Thoroughfare Placed on United Railroads.**

A great deal has been said of late concerning the action of the Board of Supervisors in refusing further to permit the United Railroads to run trolley cars on the outer tracks of lower Market street without securing to the municipality certain compensating advantages for the desired privilege. A great many people have unwittingly criticized the action of the Board in this matter, taking into account apparently nothing more than their own personal convenience for the time being. Some organizations have also criticized the Board for the action taken. It is not important that any argument be had at this time with those who may be inclined to take issue with the Board of Supervisors in the matter, but it will be interesting to many of our readers to be able to inform themselves of the exact facts in the case. The Executive Committee of the Labor Council, after a thorough investigation, presented the following statement and resolutions to the meeting held Friday, July 3, 1908. The resolutions were adopted without opposition.

"Your Executive Committee hereby directs the attention of the Council to the criticism emanating from certain quarters concerning the action of the Board of Supervisors in refusing to allow the United Railroads of San Francisco to string electric wires and run trolley cars on the outer railway tracks on Market street from Sansome street to the city's water front.

"In order that the delegates may be fully informed as to all the facts in connection with the refusal of the Board of Supervisors to grant the desired privilege without securing certain compensating advantages to the city, your committee submits the following brief history of the case:

"On September 20, 1879, an order was approved granting to the Market Street Railway Company a fifty-year franchise on certain streets, including Market street from the city water front to Seventeenth street, and one of the conditions of this grant to the company was that the Board of Supervisors reserved the right to grant a franchise to one other company to use Market street for a distance of five blocks.

"On November 14, 1879, an order was approved granting to the Sutter Street Railroad Company a fifty-year franchise on certain streets, and this franchise included permission to use Market street from the city front to Sansome street, the Board of Supervisors thus making use of the reservation contained in the grant to the Market Street Railway Company.

"In 1902, twenty-three years after the granting of the franchises above mentioned, the Sutter Street Railway Company was merged into the United Railroads, which had previously become the successor in interest to the Market Street Railway; but the Sutter Street Company, while in fact a part of the United Railroads, retained its original corporate existence with a view to retaining independent possession of the franchise for the outer tracks on Market street, thus preventing the use of lower Market street by a rival company. Up to the time of the fire in April, 1905, the Sutter Street Company continued to run horse cars on Market street to the city front from Sansome street.

"When the United Railroads petitioned the old Board of Supervisors in May, 1906, for a permit to electrify its various cable roads, the outer tracks of the Sutter Street Company on lower Market street not being cable tracks, were not included in the request, presumably through an oversight, and when permission to electrify was granted these tracks were not included.

"Quick to realize its omission, the Sutter Street Railroad Company filed a petition on June 4, 1906, for a permit to use an overhead trolley on said tracks. A

permit for a permanent trolley line was denied, but a temporary permit was granted later.

"Apparently not deterred by the refusal of the Board to grant a permanent franchise to use the trolley on these outer tracks without securing compensating advantages for the city, namely, the right to use said tracks by the Geary street line, the United Railroads proceeded to electrify the outer tracks with every provision for permanency.

"At different periods till June 1, 1908, temporary permits were granted to the company, and during the life of these temporary permits efforts were made to reach a satisfactory agreement with the company whereby an order might be issued to grant the use of the tracks to the Geary street line. All efforts in this direction were met with absolute refusal by the company.

"On June 1, 1908, it being apparent that no agreement could be had with the company, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution denying further permits to run trolley cars on the tracks in question unless satisfactory compensation was given the city in return.

"In view of the above facts, your committee believe that the Board of Supervisors had not only performed its full duty in the matter of protecting the city's interests in refusing to grant a permanent trolley franchise on the outer tracks of the Sutter Street Railroad Company on Market street, from the city water front to Sansome street, but its attitude in demanding that the city receive in return for the franchise adequate compensating advantages should receive the support of all citizens; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we deplore the attitude of those individuals and associations that are, either through ignorance of the exact facts or from questionable motives, at the present time criticizing the action of the Board; be it further

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby formally indorses the action of the Board of Supervisors in preserving to the city its rights in the premises."

DEBS DENIES CHARGES.

Recently there appeared in the LABOR CLARION a clipping from a paper published at Terre Haute, Ind., the home of Eugene V. Debs, charging that Mr. Debs had employed non-union labor in making certain improvements on his property in that city. In a letter to E. H. Misner, a delegate to the Labor Council, Mr. Debs makes denial of the charge, as follows:

"Your favor of the 20th inst. has just reached me by the way of Terre Haute. Answering, I have to say that the clipping enclosed by you in reference to my having employed non-union labor is an unmitigated falsehood. There is not the shadow of truth in it. It was inspired and put in circulation by a miserable ward-heeling capitalist politician, who wears the badge of union labor for the opportunity it gives him to betray it, not for the thirty scriptural pieces, but for thirty cents, or even less.

"At the time it appeared I at once denied it over my name and challenged anyone to make that charge in my presence. No one has responded, or will respond. It was purely an anonymous slander for which every one, even remotely suspected, has denied responsibility. I think I can get a copy containing my denial and if I can I will send it to you. I am enclosing a copy of the *Appeal*, in which there appears a similar denial. A score of papers have published this, but no one has dared to repeat the charge. Yes, I will be glad to have you publish this letter in the LABOR CLARION, or make any other use of what I send that you may think proper.

"Thanking you for your kindness, and with best wishes to yourself and fellow-workers, I remain,

"Yours fraternally,
"E. V. DEBS."

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JUDGE UPHOLDS LABOR'S INJUNCTION CONTENTION.

The injunction evil is so threatening in this country, and Congress has shown itself so cowardly, so insincere and dishonest, in dealing with the question of properly limiting the use of the abused writ that any judge who possesses the intelligence and the courage necessary in order to protect the rights of citizens who also happen to be workmen, to refuse an improper and preposterous injunction, deserves honorable mention in the labor press.

A few weeks ago a decision of Judge Charles M. Walker of the Chicago or Cook County bench prevented a great wrong to the traction employees of the great western city, a needless strike, a bitter controversy, and an assault on the union shop principle. The facts of the case are worthy of attention.

In Illinois we have had occasion to show that the courts have gone to regrettable lengths in enjoining peaceful picketing, peaceful boycotting, and even sympathetic strikes in the interest of the union shop principle. They have not, to be sure, gone so far as the Massachusetts courts, but they have gone farther, in the wrong direction, than the courts of New York, Missouri, and other States. In the case that came before Judge Walker, prejudice, lack of sympathy with the rights of citizens, hostility toward labor unions as such, would have prompted the issuance of the injunction that was asked. Such a position as the court took was really needed and particularly salutary in Illinois. It was very gratifying to labor, and it should make it harder in future cases to revert to less sound and less fair doctrines.

The street railway employees of Chicago have a contract with the company governing wages, hours, conditions of employment, and which insures responsibilities, of course, for and of the union shop. The company agreed to request all new employees, if non-union men, to join the union, allowing two weeks for that purpose. For some "mysterious" reason a few of the men withdrew from the union, sought to create trouble, and insisted on remaining in the employ of the company in spite of its contract with the union. The company tried to shuffle and dodge. It said it could not compel men to remain in the union if they did not care to do so, and that it was too much to ask it to discharge men who had resigned from the union for reasons satisfactory to themselves. The union members thereupon announced that if the "seceders" remained at work they would quit the company's service.

The "seceders" went into court and asked for an injunction to restrain the union and its officers and members from "threatening" to strike, from demanding the discharge of the complainants directly or indirectly, and from "conspiring" to deprive them of their "lawful right to continue in their employment." The company did not take any part in the proceedings, though an attempt was made to drag in its name, its "rights," and its property interests. The union did not deny the facts; it admitted that it had "threatened" to strike and had passed a resolution to that effect. It admitted that it would strike if the seceders did not return to the organization, share its responsibilities as well as its advantages, or for failure to do so should still be retained by the company.

The court denied the injunction and gave the following reasons for the decision:

"Conceding, as we must, the right of the complainants under the personal liberty guaranteed them by the constitution to dispose of their labor without let or hindrance, and as they see fit, yet the defendants have also the same rights under the same constitution. They have as much right to refuse to work if they see fit as the complainants have to work. Having this right and choosing to exercise it, it seems to me absurd to claim that they may not tell the reason why. And, indeed, if they struck and quit the company's employment without giving any

reason, their action would justly be deemed unwise and unfair.

"While the threatened strike may have the consequences feared by complainants, on the other hand the injunction, if issued, would have to be directed to prevent citizens from exercising rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States. Or, to put it another way, it would put this court in the unwarranted and unwarrantable position of attempting to compel men to work against their will.

"If the injunction sought properly could issue in this case and be sustained, the logical consequence would not be far to see. Any two or three men of any union, whether having joined the union in good injunction to enjoin the rest of the union from quitting work.

faith or not, and whether having resigned from good motives or bad ones, could immediately obtain an

"Could such an attempt to compel men to work against their will be legally and successfully maintained there is no necessity to argue what would be the effect upon the existence of the union itself. It would seem an absurdity in one breath to say that labor has a right to organize for its own benefit and in the next to deny that it may remain so organized for the same purpose.

"As I stated before, the injunction sought in this case is broader in scope in every way than any heretofore asked in this court and in my opinion such an injunction properly can not issue or be sustained. It would be in violation of constitutional provisions and abuse of judicial power and without authority of law, and must therefore be denied."

It will be seen by all unprejudiced readers that the position here taken is exactly the position for which the workers have contended and that has been defended and urged in these columns.

To call an announcement of a legal intention a "threat" does not change the character of the announcement.

To call an agreement a "conspiracy" does not change its character.

The question always is, have the men who "threaten" and "conspire" the right to do that which they threaten and "conspire" to do?

How honest courts can overlook these simple and unquestionable propositions passes understanding. It is only the densest ignorance and most amazing mental confusion that can attempt to justify denials of the right to "threaten" to strike, sympathetically or otherwise, of the right to "threaten" to withhold patronage from unfriendly dealers, or of the right to "conspire" to make and enforce, by legal means, union shop agreements, to secure and maintain industrial peace.

The more open-minded and fair judges are bound to see all this and to call a halt to the monstrous perversions and outrages that are inflicted on labor in the name of property and contract rights.

Labor must fight hard for its rights—fight hard and expose the hypocrisy and the cant of the defenders of the injunction abuses, those corporation lawyers and the corporation owned or subsidized press, who, with great gusto and circumstance, maliciously and venally misrepresent the men of labor in labor's contest for absolute justice and equality before the law.

But it will prevail in time, even with the judges. Men of labor, be up and doing!—*American Federationist*.

**FAIR OR UNFAIR, WHICH?
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NEW IDEA IN EDUCATION.

International Typographical Union Becomes a School Teacher.

In the printing trade the letters "I. T. U." are significant of much. It is the diminutive and easy way of referring to the central union of the typesetters, which is the oldest of American trade unions, and whose methods and policies have had a noticeable influence on the workings of other unions. The International Typographical Union has kept pace with the progress of the trade and has, it is claimed, nearly fifty thousand members. These embrace the most skillful artisans, many of whom display a keen interest in economic, sociological and technical subjects. In such an atmosphere it was natural that the decadence of the apprenticeship system and its woeful results should be ventilated, and by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject—the victims of the system. Though creditable to their ability and energy, it is not surprising that as a result of such discussion and knowledge there should be evolved a system of trade education that is unique and promises to effect almost a revolution in the trade.

The union found that there was an insistent demand for better printing, and coexistent with it trade conditions made it more and more difficult to compositors to acquire a thorough knowledge of their trade. This resulted in the employment of designers, of commercial artists, who draft and supervise much of the best work now turned out of printing offices. What they do is not "art," so much as craftsmanship, which is acquirable by the average artisan. The printers' union admits a more productive machine may compel compositors to stand aside, but it possesses too much craft pride to concede that mere men shall make compositors take a back seat in printing offices—provided the compositors have the opportunity to learn the craft that makes the designer a factor. In truth, to combine the designer and printer in one person is an economical proceeding, which will lead to better printing.

This thought found fruition in what is known as the "I. T. U. Course in Printing," which not only covers the ground which has heretofore been the field of educators in printing, but, as far as possible, equips the student with the information the commercial artist uses—lettering, designing, color harmony, etc. But the union does not stop here. It proposes to invade the art schools and schools of design and ask them to prepare lectures on their specialties containing such elements of art and craftsmanship as the printer finds useful in his everyday work. This is applying the law of specialization to craft instruction. As has been said, the Course covers the same grounds as other methods of instruction, but having been schooled in the principles mentioned, the student can make more out of the information than he otherwise could. The lessons are of themselves valuable to the student, but he will send specimens of his work to the I. T. U. Commission at 120 Sherman street, Chicago, Illinois, where they will be examined and criticized by experts, and it is in those criticisms the student will find a veritable Pierian spring for his typographic muse.

There is no thought of profit in connection with the Course. It is offered at approximately cost price, but in order to encourage study of this character the International Typographical Union will award a rebate of \$5 to each student who pursues the Course with diligence and a fair degree of intelligence. Some local unions supplement this, and employers have also intimated their intention to encourage their employes to take the Course. The union adopted this method of giving a large number of prizes instead of a few to the extraordinarily expert in order to assist the average man—the one who suffers most on account of lack of a proper

apprenticeship system. The men in charge of this work are sure they have what the craftsmen need in order to maintain their old position as masters of their trade. It now remains to be seen whether American printers—employers and employes—are in earnest when they have so much to say about lack of competent workmen and the impossibility of thoroughly learning the trade.

"THE WOMAN OUT OF A JOB."

A conference of the Woman's League of New York State was recently held at the Waldorf-Astoria and Herbert N. Casson, who was once a minister of the gospel, addressed the conference on the following subject: "The Woman Out of a Job."

During the lengthy address of Casson to the ladies the ex-preacher submitted the following facts and figures:

"There are 6,000,000 women in the United States who toil for a living.

"What do they do? Crochet and embroider and tat? No; they do the dirtiest work in the world.

"All the skyscrapers in New York are cleaned by women, who get down on their knees and scrub the floors.

"The necessities of self-support among them is so pressing that they have invaded all but nine of the 303 occupations listed by the census bureau.

"They are moving up from servants to scientists, from janitors to journalists.

"There are 8,000 women carpenters; 508 women machinists.

"One-half of the single women of the country, one-half of the divorced women and one-half of the widows are supporting themselves.

"There are 750,000 women working in New York State and 400,000 working in the city of New York.

"One-half the girls in New York city work for their support.

"There are 30,000 women of 65 years and over in New York State—what a procession these white-haired grandmothers would make!—who toil for a living.

"And there are 40,000 unemployed women in New York City.

"There is nothing more pitiful than the unemployed woman. Her path is along the abyss that every woman sees."

The above facts and figures were submitted by a man who was considered worthy of an invitation to deliver an address before an audience of the most fashionable ladies of the upper circles of society.

DON'T DO IT.

In every city throughout the American continent are "United Cigar Stores." In many cities there are several of them. Generally they are established in conspicuous places. Often they are found in front sections of saloons. The company is making enticing bids for trade. They give prizes upon coupons, etc. They elaborately furnish their stores to make them inviting. The institution is absolutely unfair to organized labor. It is not worthy of the support of union men. It represents cheap labor. It is unworthy of the support of the general public. These facts should not be lost sight of. Most of these stores carry one or two poor brands of union label cigars. Even to buy these of the concern helps to pay the rent. The way to help the Cigar Makers' Union and get what you are paying for is to purchase what cigars you desire at places other than these "United Cigar Stores." Don't perpetuate child labor by patronizing them.—*Mine Workers' Journal.*

"Have you calves' brains?" asked a customer in the cheap restaurant. "Aw, now quitcherkidden," said the waitress. "Another fellow wanted to know if I had frog's legs. You feller's are gettin' too fresh."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*



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THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

(Continued from page 1)

have to obey the laws, they have a right to participate in the making of them, and wherever woman suffrage has been defeated in the State Legislatures of the country, it will be found that no voice or vote has been cast against it by the trade unionists. We are not afraid to have the women participate with us in the rights of government, for we believe that not only are they mentally equal, but are morally superior *en masse* to men, and to make them a factor in our government affairs we maintain could not militate against the real interest of the people.

We stand for the reduction of the hours of labor to not more than eight per day, for all classes of wage workers. We believe that with the introduction of labor saving machinery the worker is entitled to a goodly share of the benefit in the way of labor saved by the automatic machine. We hold that as civilization and industry progress, the workers have not only a right to corresponding progress in their environment, but that one of the greatest factors in producing progress is the shorter work-day. Experience has demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that it does not bring a greater amount of idleness, nor does it bring a greater amount of intemperance, or anything of that character. It has developed manhood and womanhood everywhere that it has been introduced.

The trade union stands for and fights for, not only the things that have already been enumerated, but for many others, among them higher wages. Wages, under the present industrial system, are the reward of the wage workers for the time and energy that they spend in productive industry, and as civilization progresses, the things which yesterday were luxuries become to-day necessities. We maintain that the workers are entitled to a wage that will enable them to live decently, to educate their families, and to provide for necessity or want in times of distress or old age. We maintain that no industry has a right to live that does not pay to its workers a living wage, that it is against the economic interest of a community or country that any industry shall prosper while the wage workers employed by it eke out a mere existence. We demand that where women are employed in industrial life, for the same work they shall receive the same compensation as men, and we are the only force in organized society that stands for this principle. The church does not stand for it, nor does the government, either national, state or municipal. Only where the trade unions control a shop or factory or mill do the women for the same work receive the same compensation as men. If there is any one in this audience who doubts this, I respectfully invite them to make an investigation as to what are the facts. They will find that in all the great business enterprises of the country, whether handled by the church, the nation, or by individuals, where the trade union does not control, so far as the wage workers are concerned, and their conditions, the woman for the same work are paid from ten to fifty per cent less than the men; but if they will go from any of these establishments to a union printing office or a union tailor shop, or any of the other industries where women are employed, and belong to the unions, they will discover that the women receive the same scale as do the men, and this can be found, as I have said, nowhere else.

Long before anyone thought of organizing the National Child Labor Committee, or before any of the churches, so far as I know the records, had said a word regarding the iniquity of child labor, the trade unions had declared themselves in the most emphatic language against it. For more than a hundred years they have pounded away on this question, until finally they have awakened the interest of all humanitarians of the world, and there are some prospects at least that in the no distant future, child labor will be prohibited in the factories,

the mines, the mills, and the shops, not only in our country, but in all the civilized countries of the world. We claim that above and beyond all others the trade unions have been the most active and persistent factor in this agitation, and that they have done more than all others combined to awaken the public conscience to the iniquities of child labor.

The trade unions, because of their composition and their very nature, have exercised a mighty influence in breaking down race prejudice. In our union can be found the German and the Frenchman who have absolutely forgotten, so far as any animosity is concerned, that the Rhine still flows between their native countries. The Swede and the Norwegian work together harmoniously in the same trade union. The Irishman and the Englishman, without having lost any of the principles for which they have stood through the ages, pull together as one team for the promotion of the principles of trade unionism, and so all along the line. If the great horde of foreigners who are coming to our shores are to be assimilated, and are to imbibe and understand the principles upon which our government is founded, it must be largely through the teaching and influence and example of the trade unions; and it seems to me that there is no other factor in our industrial life that is accomplishing as much in this direction as are the labor organizations.

The benevolent features of the trade union are hardly ever considered by or known to those who are not within the organizations. It is nevertheless a fact that in all the great cities, aye, and in our smaller ones, it is a rare thing indeed that a trade unionist, or the family of a trade unionist, can be found dependent upon the charity of the public. We take care of those within our fold that need our care. We provide for the decent burial of our members, and take care of them when they are sick. When they are without employment many of our unions pay them benefit, in order that they may not have to live upon charity. It is impossible for anyone to tell in figures the enormous amount of money that the trade unions annually expend in their various benevolent features, but it amounts to millions of dollars.

We have no apologies to offer to anyone for being trade unionists. We make no claim to infallibility. We understand perfectly, in all human probability better than anyone outside the unions, our mistakes and our shortcomings. We have a better realization possibly of the consequences of these mistakes and shortcomings than anyone else in the world can have. We do insist, however, that in spite of them we stand for the moral progress of the race, for its uplifting to higher ideals, for the establishment of a stronger hope in the hearts and in the minds of men, and for the amelioration and emancipation of the race from anything and everything that is ignoble and wrong. The trade union is now, and has been, such a tremendous force in human society, that it must be admitted by any fair-minded man that if the race is making progress, I mean the word progress in its best sense, the trade union must be and is a powerful factor in bringing about that progress. Our movement is misjudged and misrepresented by a great many people who would be fair-minded if they would treat this subject and this question just as they do all others. If a fair-minded man is desirous of knowing something about the Presbyterian or the Catholic church, or any other, he does not go to an atheist to make his inquiries. He goes to a Presbyterian or a Catholic or their representatives, and of them he inquires as to what these churches stand for, and then by observing their lives makes up his mind as to what in reality are the principles upon which these churches are founded, and what they are trying to do in the world. If a man is considering the advisability of becoming a Mason or an Odd Fellow, he does not go to some well known enemy of all fraternal societies to ascertain what are the principles of Masonry or Odd-Fellowship, but he will go to a Ma-

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son or an Odd Fellow to find out, and then reach his conclusions. But a great many men and women in the world, while they are fair upon almost every other subject, form their opinions of the trade union movement, and of the members of trade unions, not by hearing what the trade unionist has to say about his organization, but by listening to and reading the writings of those who are inherently opposed to everything the trade union stands for, and consequently they reach a conclusion that is absolutely unwarranted by the facts. All that we ask for our movement is the same fair hearing that is given to every other. We ask no palliation for any mistakes and offenses that we may be guilty of, but we do ask that the records of the things that we do in the interest of the moral progress of the race we shall be given credit for.

This labor movement, born of discontent, in its struggle to better the industrial conditions, has often been temporarily defeated. The trade union, the present embodiment of the labor movement, loses many battles, but when we consider the war, as it may be called, of labor to improve their conditions, there has been no such thing as defeat, and the probabilities are that there will be no such thing in the future. At the end of each decade, it will be found by those who study history at all, or those who observe that which takes place in their own lifetime, that at the close of every such period, decided progress has been made by the trade union; that numerically they are stronger, that their influence upon the masses has a deeper hold, and that they have secured tangible and unquestionable benefits in the interests of the masses, and that while they have lost battles, the industrial war goes on continuously favorable to the working classes.

In the line of legislation protecting the lives and persons of our workers, the trade unions have been alone in the effort to secure legislation of this character. All organized capital of the country, and all the power of the great corporations of the nation was centered for years against the demand of the railroad men for the introduction of the automatic coupler, but in spite of this opposition the trade union, practically without help from anyone outside, knowing that they were right in their demand, insisted upon it, until the government was forced, through the influence of the trade union, to place upon the statute books the automatic coupler law. While we are still horror-stricken when we read of the casualties that take place among railroad employes, we can imagine at least what it would have been at this time without this protective legislation. Mine inspection, tenement house inspection, and laws against the crowding of tenement houses; anti-sweatshop legislation and agitation; all these things had their origin with the trade union movement, and through their efforts a very great degree of progress has been had in this direction. The introduction of the Australian ballot system in the various States of the country, for the protection of the people in the exercise of their ballot, came from the agitation of the Australian trade unionists. It was first devised to them, and by their influence introduced into Australia, and the first agitation favorable to the Australian ballot in America was by our American trade unions, and it was because of their insistence and continued demand that so many of our States have adopted a modified form of the Australian ballot; and we do not propose to be content until the laws governing the ballot are absolutely perfect, and will protect the right of suffrage without a question, under any and all circumstances.

I speak of the things that I have heretofore mentioned as showing the general tendency of the trade union movement, which I believe shows that it must be conducive to moral progress among the masses. Those things that are most severely criticised in connection with the trade union movement are the strike and the boycott. We have no apologies to offer for striking, when we believe that con-

ditions are unbearable, or when we believe the circumstances of an industry entitle us to have better conditions and higher wages than are being paid. The trade union, however, is not now, and never has been, an advocate of either strikes or boycotts. They are entered upon only as a last resort, when employers declare there is nothing to arbitrate. All history shows that if men are too cowardly and too pusillanimous to strike for what they want, they neither deserve nor do they obtain it, and cannot. We know that we are within our legal rights when we cease work, and we believe as well that we are within our moral rights when we do so. Our critics many of them say, yes, we have a right to cease work, but we have no right to prevent others from taking our places. I want to say positively, and without qualification, that the trade union movement does not indorse the use of violence to prevent those that may be desirous of so doing from going to work in the place of members of trade unions who may be on strike. We believe that we have a right to intercede with men, to hire them if need be, to refuse to take the work of those who are on strike. Where violence is used, it is because the principles of trade unionism have been departed from by individual trade unionists, for it is not in conformity with the laws of any of our national or international trade unions.

A great hue and cry has been made by many regarding the action of the trade union in boycotting the goods of unfair establishments, unfair I mean towards the trade unions. They say it is un-American, as well as unmanly. Possibly our critics are all descendants of the Tories who lived in the thirteen Colonies prior to the Revolutionary War. The Tories believed that the boycott imposed by the Colonists against the unjust laws of Great Britain was un-American and unmanly, and unwarranted. It seems impossible that there can be any descendants of those who made possible this great Republic, knowing the history of this early boycott, that can declare this weapon of the trade unions un-American. We maintain absolutely that we have a right to bestow our patronage where we please, and to withhold it from those whom we do not desire to give it to, and we maintain that we have the right to persuade as many of our fellow-citizens as we possibly can to do likewise, and we are not to be moved from this position by court decisions or criticisms of anyone, no matter whether they be interested or uninterested parties, as far as the controversy is concerned.

It is a source of gratification to me to be able to state that the trade union movement is growing at this time as it never has done before; and that there are at the present time in the neighborhood of six million trade unionists in the world. In the United States there are about three millions, and at the rate our membership is increasing, we can expect at the end of another century that the great body of the working people will be included in the membership of our organizations, for they are realizing more and more, day by day, how futile are their efforts as individuals to protect their interests in their industrial lives, and the necessity of combinations with their fellows is being forced in upon them by their daily experience, and each day's progress of our industrial life. The future of the trade union movement therefore is indeed bright. We have not accomplished as much as we would like to have done, but when we consider the conditions that existed at the beginning of the trade union movement, about a century ago, and compare them with the surroundings of the workers of to-day, we see that the progress made in the world is remarkable, and we maintain that it has been largely through the efforts of organized labor that this change has been brought about. We do not believe in low wages and long hours. We believe in high wages and a short-hour work-day. Cheap men, women, and children may do for China, but they are not the thing for our race, and we propose to

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fight with all the ability we possess against the China-izing of our American people. We have for years stood like a stone wall against the immigration of Chinese, Japanese, or any Asiatic, to this American Continent. People are measured in so far as their characters are concerned by the standard of living that prevails in the country where they live, and we do not propose if we can help it to have the standard of living in this country lowered by the immigration of these Oriental races to the standard that prevails in their countries. In this work, we ask the co-operation of every man and woman in America, that believes that our civilization is better than that of the Orientals, to stand with us in our opposition to the immigration to our land of these people.

If the trade union movement does not stand for moral progress, then it stands for nothing that is worth while. The very fact, however, that it has gone on and on now for more than a hundred years, its strength and influence ever increasing, is a demonstration beyond the question of a doubt, at least to my mind, that it is performing a practical and a tangible work in the interests of substantial progress and character building. The labor problem is fundamentally a moral problem, and the only amelioration of labor that will be lasting must be upon a moral basis, which will develop a change in the ideals, the hopes, the aspirations of all the people; which shall emphasize in their dealings with each other the reality of the golden rule, "to do by others as you would have them do by you." There are real signs that should encourage us. The church is waking; society is waking; great voices are being heard in behalf of labor, and the laborer himself is standing upright as never before, demanding his share of that which is good. In the high and in the low places of the world, the voice of labor is being heard, and being listened to upon the labor question. Our cause is built on the foundation of real humanity; our mission is the redemption of the workers from industrial bondage. Our work must speak for itself. We seek to establish the Brotherhood of Man, believing as we do that until men act toward each other as brothers, the belief in the Fatherhood of God will be only theoretical and not real.

I regret that the church is not in closer touch and in greater accord with organized labor and its principles than is the case. I was raised a Congregationalist. For just about forty years, my father was a deacon in the Congregational Church, and like most men, I have not lost sympathy with the church with which I was familiar as a boy. Our childhood experience follows us as long as we live, and from it we cannot escape, and it is well in most cases that we cannot. I have visited a great many Congregational churches in my life. I am not going to make any criticism of them, but I am going to cite two instances. I attended a church, a Congregational church in Denver, where the Rev. Myron W. Reid was pastor for years. The pews in his church were never empty, and they were filled in the main with the working classes of that great western city. I have visited the church presided over by Dr. Gladden of Columbus, not recently but some years ago. I found the same thing to be true there. I have, however, attended a great many Congregational churches where the same thing was not true. I could not help forming some conclusions as to why the difference, and my conclusion was that the preachers to whom I have referred had not only an abiding faith in the religion of Jesus Christ, but they had also a profound love for the human race, and their sympathy and their help was ready at all times when in the struggle of organized labor they could be of use to the masses. I have not interjected this as any criticism of the church whatever. I know, as you know, that I have cited two of the most remarkable men that have ever filled pulpits on this North American Continent, but I hope for the time when the same spirit

of helpfulness that actuated these men will stimulate the entire Christian church.

No doubt there are many citizens who have been led to believe that the trade union is not one of the world's forces that tend towards purity, their opinion being based on what they read in the daily papers and magazines antagonistic to our organizations and written by the enemies of substantial progress. I believe that a Christian can best state what Christianity stands for. I am sure that a citizen of the United States can best present the fundamental principles of this government. And if this is true in other walks of life, it must be equally true that a trade unionist can best represent what the trade union really stands for and is.

Viewing the industrial question from this broad scope, the trade union contends that the organization of the wage earning class into a class organization is an absolute necessity, in order to promote the industrial, moral and social interests of this great class as a whole.

We, the wage earners, have discovered, as have the great capitalists, that the strongest stimulant to concert of action is identity of interest, or approximate identity, and as wage earners we have in the effort for higher wages, less hours and better conditions of labor and identity of interest that makes our trade unions absolutely indestructible, and this is as true of the ethical side of the social question as upon its industrial side. Every advance materially has been accompanied by an equal advance morally, as in no small degree is the success of the trade union dependent upon a continuous development of the virtues of temperance, fraternity, and mutual help, and such an organization, attempting and performing such a work in the world, cannot but help in promoting the cause of virtue, morality and real religion, and does not and cannot violate the principles of abstract ethics.

We do not hesitate to assert that the higher wages gained by trade union effort are conducive in nearly all cases to a purer life. The man or woman that from day to day is on the verge of starvation and want can think of nothing higher than how to get something more to eat, but the man or woman who receives fair wages does not have to give this matter such material consideration. They can have some ideals that are higher than simply bread and butter. They can build some castles in Spain, and look forward with hope and aspiration to a future brighter for themselves and still brighter for their posterity, and it seems to me that it must be conceded that all this work is conducive to a better life.

I believe I am fully justified in asserting that the work of trade unions promotes better moral character among the masses of our people. I am sure from my own observations, though I have not statistics to prove it, that the sons and daughters of trade unionists, and those who are members of trade unions, and have the advantages of the better wages that the trade unions have brought about, are in a much less degree lost to all sense of decency than those who are not subject to its influence.

The trade union wants the help of the church and of all lovers of mankind in their efforts to bring justice, equity, peace and purity into the world. We make no claims of being the only ones that are working for these noble ends, but we do claim that we are trying, with all other good citizens, not only through our individual efforts, but through the combined efforts of our organizations, to promote a purer life, and peace on earth, good will among men.

"For a' that, and a' that
It's coming yet for a' that
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be, for a' that."

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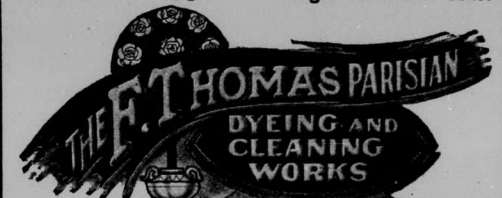
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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



SAN FRANCISCO BANKS.

The dividend notices of the various banking institutions of this city, now being given publicity through the press, are indeed a source of satisfaction to those of our citizens who are fortunate enough to have been able to lay by a nest egg for rainy days.

The remarkable stability of our local banking institutions in the days following the great disaster was the marvel of the financial world. Following that very trying period, the local institutions, which have been honestly managed, have weathered the financial storm of the past few months in a manner that must assure the depositor that the bank holdings are, for the most part, loaned on substantial securities and invested in actual values, which are based on steady and reliable commercial growth and a natural, healthful expansion of urban development. The attention of our readers is directed to the various statements in the advertising columns of the paper.

UNIONS SHOULD AFFILIATE.

Every union should affiliate with the Central Council, the State Federation of Labor and its International union. Each particular department in the army of organized labor should receive the loyal support it is entitled to. As organized workingmen we condemn, in no uncertain terms, the man or men who refuse to join a union of their craft. The Hessian who benefits by the efforts of his fellow man and who refuses to shoulder his part of the struggle for freedom deserves condemnation. But what of the union which refuses to become a link in the great chain of unionism in this State and nation. Are we not deserving of censure? Should immediate gains made absolve them from bearing their burden in the larger field of work? We believe that the local refusing to affiliate with every central body to which its affiliation is due, is not a union in the true sense of the word. We wish to bring this matter to the attention of some of our local unions, particularly in the miscellaneous crafts. Those unions which are not in the California State Federation of Labor should sign their allegiance at once. This great State body deserves your aid and needs every assistance you can give it.

In October of this year San Jose will hold the annual convention of the State Federation. It behooves every union to get into line by that time, and every union man to work towards that end. Remember that the term "scab" may be applied to organizations as well as to men. Let us stand together.—*San Jose Union Label.*

A pupil's definition of a spine. "A spine is a long, slender bone; your head sits on one end and you sit on the other."—*Ex.*

HOME INDUSTRY.

The Structural Steel and Ornamental Branch of the California Metal Trades Association has taken up the campaign for Home Industry—of interest to every public-spirited individual and civic organization in the city.

Following the efforts of the Iron Trades Council, the Metal Trades Association has begun with the owners and agents of property, the architects, the contractors, and all civic bodies to take up this work and co-operate to give the local plants a fairer opportunity to bid than they have had up to this time. They have secured the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Exchange, Merchants Association, the Manufacturers and Producers Association, to adopt resolutions pleading for home patronage, and will endeavor to appeal to other bodies in our city that will be materially affected by this affiliation for more contracts to be let to home industries.

It is a matter of statistical report that at the present time 75 per cent of the structural steel and ornamental iron contracts is being let out of this city to Eastern firms. The amount of this will be recognized more fully when it is considered that just that much money is going out with them as a result. And still San Francisco is better able now to handle big contracts than ever before. As the city has improved and is building up, since the chaotic conditions of a short time ago are being overcome, so likewise are the plants. We have rebuilt foundries equipped with more modern machinery, with a greater capacity, and are turning out the work in a more satisfactory manner owing to these judicious changes.

Considering these conditions—considering the efforts to hasten a closer co-operation and more concerted action for home industry, it behooves every individual, every trade union, association, corporation, property owner and agent, real estate man, contractor, builder and architect, and the newspapers and various publications to seriously consider what it means to keep more money in this city and vicinity and the gain that will come as a result. Not that we don't want outside competition, but to develop ourselves; to be better able to cope with competition when it does come. If we all unite and readjust along these lines where it is needed, not as a disorganized mass, but as one vast institution for home industry, we will bring about a more sane rehabilitation of our city than exists at the present time.

STEAM FITTERS' CONVENTION.

The twenty-first annual convention of the International Association of Steam Fitters, held last month in Detroit, was no less important than any of the preceding conventions held.

Owing, no doubt, to the financial depression existing in the country, thus causing a smaller attendance than would have been the case otherwise, still the work accomplished is probably greater than that done in any convention heretofore held, and will certainly add to the prestige and strength of the association.

A brief resume of the acts of the convention shows that there was no dispute nor differences of opinion existing among the delegates as to the "jurisdiction" of the trade, which of itself proves conclusively that men of one trade, when in an organization of their own, invariably agree on the "jurisdiction" of their own trade. Important modifications relating to transfer cards were made at the convention, which will, it is to be hoped, prove satisfactory and tend to the well-being of all members. The matter of a chain of benefits was referred to the executive officers, who are to prepare a practical method, which in turn is to be submitted to the members for their ratification within a short time, thus opening the way for the adoption of a benefit system that will place the organization in an unassailable position.

ORGANIZING THE CARMEN.

Efforts to reorganize the Street Carmen's Union are meeting with success, the men now on the platforms being convinced that their only hope of securing decent wages is by the process of organization. Every day new members are being added to Division No. 205, and it is predicted that within a short time the organization will be numerically as strong as ever. Already a better feeling exists between the conductors and the motormen and the union men who ride on the cars and a great deal of effective missionary work is being done by the latter. The men now employed by the United Railroads are not, as a rule, the original band of thieving strike-breakers that were imported a year ago, but as a class they differ very little from the old employees of the company. On Wednesday of this week each motorman and conductor was handed a copy of the following letter, with the result that many of their number have since expressed a desire to join the union:

"A PERSONAL LETTER TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED RAILROADS.

"Several weeks ago, by the authority of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and the Executive Council of Division No. 205, we addressed you a letter inviting you to co-operate in the reorganization of our union.

"Replies to this communication were received in larger numbers than we expected, and the evident desire of so many street railway men to get together for their own benefit causes us to address you once more.

"We again remind you that there has been no reduction in the cost of living in this city, though there has been a reduction in the wages of a large group of employees of the United Railroads. In fact the cost of meats and other provisions has gone up within the past month, but you do not hear anything about an increase in your wages to the Oakland scale.

"Self-interest and the welfare of your families should encourage every street car man to join the union. Collective action will only bring the wage and conditions to which you are entitled and which you will never get so long as every man has to hustle for himself.

"That there may be no misunderstanding, the officials of the union state emphatically that there is no scheme afoot to get your jobs away from you; no one is organizing a strike and no one is seeking to oust one man from his position in these hard times in order that some one else may get to work.

"We are building up the old union that did accomplish things for the street car employees of San Francisco, and we are going to do the same thing again.

"Send your names to R. Cornelius, 316 Fourteenth street, and rest assured that it will not be disclosed to anyone.

"Be independent, be square, and help yourself by putting yourself in line with union men, in a union town. Sincerely yours,

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Division 205.

HERE IS THE FORMULA

Postum Cereal—Common wheat bran cooked in the lowest grade of blackstrap molasses till brown and dry, then mixed in proportion of two to one with wheat that has been ground and roasted.

Grape Nuts—Common bread of a very poor quality, sliced and rebaked, then ground and packed.

Both these nostrums cooked, ground, packed and shipped by the most poorly paid, autocratically ruled and servile specimens of humanity that there is in the State of Michigan.

Horses will not touch the stuff and hogs will not eat it.—*Ex.*

"Your wife's twin sister is so like her that I wonder how you can tell them apart." "Well, when I meet either of them I kiss her. When she slaps my face I know it isn't Bertha."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

Last Sunday morning Bishop J. W. Hamilton of the Methodist Church delivered a sermon in which he said: "If the laboring man believes man to be the brother of man, why should he make it harder for his brother man who is poorer than himself to find work and do it? May not a labor union become a labor trust?"

The foregoing query was propounded with a number of others dealing with society in general. The object of the Bishop was to show the need of changed conditions in dealing one with another, and to emphasize the spirit of brotherhood that should prevail. So far we are doubtless agreed. In what respect does the "laboring man" (a repugnant term, for all men labor in some way who are doing their duty to the community) make it harder for his brother man? Because he organizes and sells his labor collectively with his fellows? Surely the Bishop has a false conception of the labor movement. He may point out some instance where the union as an institution has proved false to its trust, but if he approaches the subject in an unbiased spirit he will find that we are organized to do good, not only for ourselves, but for society in general.

If there were no unions, there would be no more situations available. Without this necessary form of organization in these latter days, the "laboring man" would receive very much lower compensation for his services, he would work longer hours, his sanitary conditions would be inferior, his home would be devoid of some of the pleasures of life to which all are entitled—books, pictures, music—and his children would not have the educational advantages to which they are entitled. Furthermore, the many civic movements to aid humanity would lose a warm ally if the "laboring man" was forced to abandon his union. The agitation against child labor, the tenement house and sweatshop, the warfare against tuberculosis and disease, and for a larger and better type of citizenship, are planks in the trade union platform of which we are not ashamed. In the work undertaken, both economic and fraternal, the non-unionist is a distinct gainer. His wages are usually a little less than the scale, he works an hour or so longer than his organized fellows, and if it were not for the union, he would be at a greater disadvantage. Frequently men secure all the benefits and refuse to pay part of the price. They will prate about "freedom," and if the employer comes around with a request to accept less money or work longer hours they retain their "freedom"—and do as they are directed.

The labor union is not a trust. A trust is a combination to force prices up, to control a commodity, to eliminate the "small man," to use all the advantages of commercialism in the forms of rebates, card rates, the cutting off of supplies, in order to gain financial benefit. The union does none of these things. Its principles and aims bear close inspection. Men are welcomed to the trade organizations. We believe in the "open union" and the "closed shop"—closed not to those who are willing to do their share in the struggle of life, but to those who are false to their own interests and who, in a selfish spirit, attack the standard of citizenship of their fellows; who, if possible, partake of the advantages of the labor of others while they are used as a lever in the business world to "break up the unions."

There is a growing fraternal side of the labor movement. When men spend hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to care for the aged and invalid, to pension those who are unable to work, to reverently lay away those who have fought the good fight and kept the faith, to help the widow and children, and to stand shoulder to shoulder for the right against the wrong, they are doing a religious work. In protecting woman—insisting that she shall receive equal pay for equal work, that she shall have every possible safeguard thrown around her both in and out of the industrial field, the trade union is proving

itself a factor in civicism that meets with the approval of thoughtful men and women.

No, Bishop Hamilton, the union does not take advantage of the poor man, or make it harder for him to get work, nor is it a trust. Its imperfections are exploited, it is true, but its principles are right—its objects redound to the elevation of all. It is the sole barrier today against the man who wants cheap help and who, if successful, causes his competitors to meet him on a like plane. Economically and fraternally, the trade union is a gain to its members and an aid to the larger type of citizenship.

* * *

The dispatches tell us that the Canadian government has taken steps to establish a much more rigid system of inspection of immigrants arriving from the United States. The authorities of the neighborhood announce an intention to deport undesirable arrivals.

There is no doubt that Canada has a perfect right to take the position outlined. In dealing with the Asiatic problem, the unions of the Pacific Coast, and throughout the country, have promulgated the doctrine that the United States is the sole authority of what is best for her interests—racial or otherwise. Speaking in Boston, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts vigorously indorsed this contention. He said: "Every independent nation has, and must have, an absolute right to determine who shall come into the country, and, secondly, who shall become a part of its citizenship, and on what terms. We cannot, in fact, conceive of an independent nation which does not possess this power, for if one nation can compel another to admit its people, the nation thus compelled is a subject and dependent nation. The power of the American people to determine who shall come into this country, and on what terms, is absolute, and by the American people, I mean its citizens at any given moment, whether native born or naturalized, whose votes control the government."

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' LABEL.

Following is a letter recently received by the San Francisco Labor Council from the International officers of the Photo-Engravers' Union:

"Following the action of a large number of organized crafts, the Photo Engravers have adopted a union label, a number of fac-similes of which are herewith enclosed.

"Please distribute these among the delegates to your body, and acquaint them with the design. You will thereby assist us, and create a demand for the union label on engravings.

"We have a large number of union shops throughout the country, of whom but a few use the label. We have been told that the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association are the cause of this, because employing engravers are intimidated by them to a large extent.

"If we do not create a demand for the label which we have placed with the firms who have expressed themselves willing to use it, the wishes of the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association may be fulfilled. And furthermore, if we do not convince more employing engravers that it is beneficial to use our label, the number of firms who are using it at the present time may be reduced, and our organization will thereby suffer a setback, and will not prosper in the manner we desire.

"Will you please give the contents of this letter as much publicity as possible in your city, and have the delegates to your body take this matter up in their locals?"

"Say!" cried the first longshoreman, "ain't ye got any better sense than to be smokin' while we're handling these kegs o' powder. Don't ye know there was an explosion last week that blowed up a dozen men?" "Faith," replied Cassidy, "that cud never happen here." "Why not?" "Bekase, there's only two av us workin' here."—*Ex.*

WHAT ABOUT THE SALOON?

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

I have been asked to write a book on the Saloon and the Labor Problem, which is to be given wide circulation, and which will serve as a text book for those who are studying this question. It will be quoted quite extensively in public addresses and newspaper articles. I am, therefore, anxious that the statements which I make shall be absolutely verified, especially with regard to the attitude of labor toward the saloon proposition.

It will be greatly appreciated if the readers of this journal will send me information concerning this subject, answering as fully as they can the following questions:

First—To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the workingmen in your shop are total abstainers?

Second—To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the workingmen in your shop frequent the saloon?

Third—What is the general attitude of the membership in your craft toward the saloon question?

Fourth—What is the chief attraction of the saloon to the workingman?

Fifth—Have you any suggestions to make as to a substitute for the saloon?

Sixth—Has your national organization passed any resolutions with regard to the use of intoxicating liquor by your members?

Seventh—Has your national organization any rules with reference to receiving sick or death benefits in the case of a member who was injured or killed while under the influence of intoxicants?

Eighth—Has any legislation been enacted by your national body with reference to meetings of locals being held in the rear of or over saloons?

Ninth—Has the central body in your city passed any resolutions with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors by its members in and about the meeting place?

Tenth—In the matter of securing employment, to what extent does the use or non-use of intoxicants, or the patronage of the saloon, have any influence in securing a position?

Eleventh—To what extent have employers in your craft prohibited the use of intoxicants by those in their employ?

If there are any other facts with reference to this subject, or if you have any personal suggestions to make, I shall greatly appreciate your co-operation in giving me the benefit of your thought and experience.

I am seeking to get information on both sides of this question, and shall be glad to have you give a frank expression of your opinion concerning it. Address me at 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

COME TO GRIEF.

It was stated in last week's *Citizen* that two labor-hating concerns—the Pope Manufacturing Company and the Allis-Chalmers Company—had been hard hit financially. Now we are informed that a third concern, none other than the Cluett Collar Company, of Troy, N. Y., has had a receiver appointed. For over a year the girls employed in the Cluett concern struggled for wages that would keep them on the living side of the starvation line, and a boycott was declared that appears to have been quite effective. We are shedding no tears because of the financial embarrassment of these labor haters. They refused to listen to reason, and because they control a few lousy dollars they imagine themselves petty czars and that they possess the divine right to ride roughshod over the working class. These capitalists might have saved themselves a lot of worry, money and prestige had they had the common decency to regard their workers as human and treated them with honesty and fairly. But no! Labor must be treated like a dog or a horse or worse. Well, let 'em squirm! Meanwhile, boycott every unfair concern that raises its head. Hit them in the pocketbook, and hit them hard. It's the only way they will get sense.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting,
Held Friday, July 3, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS.—Cooks—Owen E. Henley, Frank Holt, H. J. Hoehn, C. F. Fleischman, John Branstetter, James Rustan, Chas. Guin. Cemetery Employees—Oscar Sesser, Wm. Doyle. Bartenders—Jos. Verra. A. M. Tiedeman, Jas. Halmon, Daniel Regan, A. Zimmerman. Typographical—J. W. Mullen, *vice* J. J. O'Neill. Waiters—A. C. Beck, R. L. Grimmer, J. J. O'Brien, Sam Taback, E. H. Baker, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Burt LaRue, H. Elbing, E. Spahr, O. W. McGuire. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Jos. Moran, Fred Ewald. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS.—FILED—From Joint Executive Board of the Provision Trades Council, informing Council that they would prosecute the boycott on National Biscuit Company and its products. From Electrical Workers, No. 537, Machine Hands No. 715, pledging support in the purchase of union-made wearing apparel. From the Mayor acknowledging receipt of resolutions relative to Fire Commission purchasing home products. From the A. F. of L. regretting their inability to appoint an organizer for this city. *Referred to LABOR CLARION.*—From International Photo Engravers' Union, requesting co-operation in demanding their label. *Referred to Executive Committee.*—From Musicians' Union, asking for a boycott on the dances given by Women's Outdoor Art League of Glen Park. A communication was received from International Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union asking unionists to see that Labor Day caps bear the label. The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of same to the Building Trades Council.

REPORTS OF UNIONS.—Metal Polishers, requesting the assistance of the Council in reorganizing their local. The Executive and Organizing Committees were instructed to take the matter up jointly. Butchers—Business good; donated to Bottle Caners. Horse-shoers—Business fair; low bids for horseshoeing in Fire Department threaten the permanency of their present wage rate.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Committee recommends that the Stereotypers and Electrotypers request for a boycott on the Schmidt Label and Lithographing Company be granted, and that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on that firm. Concurred in. 2. That it had summoned a committee from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union to answer the complaint of Milkmen's Union relative to the Guadalupe Dairy. 3. A special committee of three (Brothers Tracy, Sweeney and the Secretary) were appointed to draw up resolutions indorsing the action of the Board of Supervisors in the matter of railway tracks on lower Market street. The committee submitted suitable resolutions, which were adopted by the Council. (See resolutions in full in LABOR CLARION.)

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.—The Committee submitted resolutions on the question of patronizing home products and union labor. The resolutions were adopted and the Secretary was instructed to furnish copies to the press and to insert the word union labor wherever home industry appears. (See resolution in full in LABOR CLARION.) The committee also reported that it was nearly ready to submit a report on the State constitutional amendment relative to taxation. Brother Johnson, member of the committee, announced his retirement on account of ill health. Moved that the Council tender Brother Johnson a vote of thanks for his services as member of the Law and Legislative Committee. Carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.—Reported favorable on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.—The committee reported

that it had appointed the following committees: Literary and General Arrangements, Press and Publicity, Regalias and Badges, Agitation of Labor Day Celebration. Also that Sister LaRue had been instructed to keep in touch with the women workers who would march, and to submit to them a proposition of marching in a division of their own, while retaining their original identity as unions. Brother Guinne was appointed a committee of one to solicit the assistance of the Musicians' Union in donating a band for the literary exercises. The committee submitted the following recommendations, which, on motion, were taken up seriatim: 1. That a committee of five be selected at a later date to award prizes; three of said committee to be business men and two to be professional men. Concurred in. 2. That the Board of Directors of the LABOR CLARION be instructed to issue a special edition for Labor Day. Moved as an amendment that the Labor Day Committee be instructed to confer with the Board of Directors of the LABOR CLARION as to the advisability of issuing a Labor Day edition. Amendment carried. 3. That the drawing for division places in the line of march be held in open session of the Council on Friday evening, August 7, and that the City Front Federation and other bodies not affiliated be invited to be present. Concurred in. The committee will meet on Tuesday evening, July 14th.

The Financial Secretary reported the following unions delinquent: Boiler Makers No. 205, Broom Makers, Cap Makers, Commercial Telegraphers, Cloak Makers, Expressmen, Picture Frame Workers, Telephone Operators.

NEW BUSINESS.—Brother Schilling was appointed a member of the Labor Day Committee to fill the place of Brother Rose, resigned.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify all affiliated unions to have their Labor Day uniforms made in this city if possible. Carried.

RECEIPTS.—Molders, \$10; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6 Tailors, \$6; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Machinists, \$20; Cooks Helpers, \$10; Tanners, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Bottle Caners, \$2; total, \$78.

EXPENSES.—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; LABOR CLARION, \$25; telephone company, \$10.25; Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; total, \$172.75.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
Secretary.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE
UNION.**

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on July 7, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Mrs. T. O'Halloran was admitted to membership by initiation.

Mr. F. W. Tait, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. An application for membership was received from Mr. G. J. Romani.

The following-named members have been erased from the roll of membership of Local No. 6 in accordance with constitutional requirements: John Allen, Edw. Burke, W. G. Callinan, Mrs. F. L. Doering, G. Lavezzi, W. H. Lipscombe, T. E. Reilly, M. Rey, H. A. Schutte, Mrs. M. Simpson, and B. R. Smith.

The following is the list of names of members suspended from all rights and privileges of membership on account of failure to pay dues, assessments, etc.: G. Adams, T. Andersen, V. Anderson, F. P. Anthes, E. Arriola Jr., H. G. Baines, H. F. Barbier, J. S. Batchelor, L. Bendtz, J. Bluth, H. Bossert, R. H. Bowers, G. Bralye, E. Buechner, R. E. Burton, D. C. Bush, Mrs. I. Carusi, J. N. Clark, R. G. Copley, Mrs. A. Cottle, E. Cruells, M. Davis, S. Davis, M. Dolin, H. S. Donaldson, J. B. Dufour, H. Evers, W. Fa Mar, P. Fredrick, E. L. Geiger, F. Ghisla, C. Goertz, J. Goetze, R. H. Gott, J. J. Grant, Mrs.

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Local No. 6 was pleasantly surprised with a visit from President Jos. N. Weber, of the American Federation of Musicians, who entered the jurisdiction on the morning of July 4 for a limited stop over on his way from Los Angeles to Seattle, Washington. President Weber's inability to determine the date of his departure, coupled with his expressed wish that no formal entertainment be provided in his honor, has prevented any arrangements being made to that end. He was, however, heartily and informally welcomed by the membership at large and many personal friends who were delighted to renew the associations of many past years. In the course of his Western trip President Weber has taken advantage of the opportunity afforded of visiting the jurisdictions of the larger locals of the West, and expresses the opinion—which resident members are prepared to concur in—that Local No. 6 can properly lay claim to being among the foremost locals of the Federation in point of efficiency. President Weber is enjoying splendid health, and will leave for New York City on September 1 on his European mission as a fraternal delegate at the Vienna Congress of Musicians.

Members that accept marching engagements and that are not engaged for the Labor Day parade, are requested to notify the Secretary of the fact, giving name, address and instrument played.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The contest for the coming vacancy in the office of secretary-treasurer of the union, which will be filled by the members at an election to be held at the meeting at the Labor Temple on the last Sunday of the month, is being keenly contested by L. F. Compton, T. D. McKenna and L. Michelson. So far no additional candidates have been announced and it now appears to be a three-cornered fight. All of the candidates are well known to the membership and the canvass for votes thus far has been clean-cut and above board. It is unfortunate that our laws do not permit of a referendum vote in this instance, as nothing is more important to the membership than the election of a secretary-treasurer. The duties of the office are many and exacting and the members should attach full importance to the next meeting and turn out in large numbers.

On Thursday, June 30, 1908, a fire in the home of Mrs. E. C. Hammond, 432 Alcatraz avenue, Oakland, almost thwarted the plans for the marriage of Miss Etta Price and Walter Cozatt, a popular member of No. 21. The flames, caused by the explosion of a gas meter in the cellar of the house, were communicated to the room where the costly trousseau and wedding presents of the bride were displayed. The gifts and dresses narrowly escaped destruction. Neighbors rushed to the rescue of the valuables before the arrival of the fire department. Miss Price was nearly prostrated by the accident, but was able to be married. Part of her anxiety was caused by trying to find the presents which kindly neighbors had saved. As the wedding hour approached many of them were missing, which added to the nervous-

ness of the bride caused by the excitement of the fire. The wedding was officiated at by the Rev. L. R. Jordan, in the presence of about one hundred friends of the couple. After the ceremony a supper was served and many toasts were given for the good fortune of the couple to surmount the difficulty caused by the fire.

J. M. Shanley, of Shanley & Drew, well known in the trade, has been compelled to leave his business in this city for the past few weeks and seek rest and strength at a health resort. Mr. Shanley is one of the best known and popular members of No. 21 and is also a leading member of Oakland lodge of Elks. His speedy restoration to health is hoped for by all who know him.

John Helmer, a member of No. 21, died at the City and County Hospital on Wednesday, July 8, 1908. Mr. Helmer had been in failing health for several months, but his demise was quite unexpected to his many friends, owing to his hardy and rugged physique. He was a native of Norway, born on February 15, 1854. So far as known Helmer had no relatives in California, where he had lived for the past twenty years. The funeral services were held today (Friday) from the undertaking parlors of Charles H. J. Truman, 1909 Mission street, and were conducted by the president of the union, attended by a delegation of the members. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Helmer was noted as an amateur athlete in his younger days, and while a member of the Olympic Club years ago was a favorite sparring partner of James J. Corbett, before that celebrity entered the professional ranks. It is told of Helmer by his associates of those days that he was the only member of the Olympic Club who could hold his ground with the shifty young boxer.

Elijah Clough, one of the veterans of No. 21, has lately presented the union with a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the year 1885. This is much appreciated, the old records of the organization having been destroyed in the great fire. Other donations of like character would be highly appreciated.

Mary had a little hat,
Not bigger than a stopper,
Mary soon got rid of that,
And now she's got a whopper.

New York Sun.

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Owing to the fact that there has been a reduction in cotton materials, denims, canvas, etc., we are now in a position to quote special prices on overalls, jumpers and all other garments of a like nature. The same high quality of workmanship is maintained.

AMONG THE UNIONS.

The anti-Japanese Laundry League at its last meeting received many encouraging reports from a number of the local labor unions which have decided to impose a fine on any of their members who shall patronize laundries that are not operated by union crews.

The League also received reports from some of the laundry wagon drivers to the effect that since the previous meeting they had secured a number of customers who in the past had patronized Japs.

The League authorized the distribution of 20,000 circular letters to the citizens on the subject of discarding Japanese and patronizing laundries operated by white union people.

* * *

Wednesday night Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local No. 110, installed officers for the ensuing term and a jinks in celebration of the sixth anniversary of its organization was held at headquarters, 922 O'Farrell street. The officers installed are: J. Schwarz, President; A. Waldman, Vice-President; Harry Huber, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; M. L. Meyer, Business Agent; Paul Girborn, Chaplain; James Collins, Conductor; A. Wilson, Paul Lovetial, R. Se-guesser, E. Nelson, F. Martin and L. Trion, Executive Board; Paul Girborn, A. Wilson and William E. King, Trustees; Henry Huber, A. Wilson, J. Schwarz, M. L. Meyer and W. E. King, Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council and Allied Provision Trades Council; A. Waldman, A. Wilson, J. C. Morris, Delegates to the Joint Executive Board; R. Pritchard, Paul Girborn and George Jacobson, alternates.

* * *

The new officers for the Waiters' Union who are to serve for the current term were installed at the last meeting by Past President H. Elbing. Two elected candidates for membership were initiated. Theodore Johnson, for many terms the financial secretary of this union, declined an offer to be continued in office, for the reason that he will leave the city for several months for the benefit of his health. He also declined to be continued as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council. At the last meeting of that body he was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks for his valuable services on the Law and Legislative Committee.

* * *

The Gas Workers' Union at its last meeting installed the following named members as officers for the ensuing term: J. J. Breslin, President; Daniel Cameron, Vice-President; A. F. Coleman, Recording Secretary; Philip Knell, Financial Secretary; Peter V. Kearns, Treasurer; H. Sena, Guide; Joseph Lawless, Guardian; George W. Bell, Business Agent; C. W. Asmussen, George W. Bell, H. S. Cleveland, Robert Congdon, J. de Sassie, F. Geherin and Peter V. Kearns, Executive Committee.

This union will be represented in the San Francisco Labor Council by George W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, Thomas Clasby, F. Geherin and Peter V. Kearns.

The union will give a picnic at Fairfax Park August 9 under the direction of the following named committee: Charles Asmussen, Edward Schultz, H. Senna, Daniel Cameron, Robert Congdon, P. S. Star, Frank O'Brien, George Wand, P. Knell and Frank Geherin.

* * *

C. H. McConaughy of Local 537, Electrical Workers, has been chosen Third Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to succeed M. J. Sullivan.

* * *

The officers elected to serve Iron Molders' Union No. 164 for the ensuing term are: Thomas H. Doud, President; T. Hansen, Vice-President; John I. Nolan, Financial Secretary and Business Agent; James de Succa, Treasurer; A. Peterson, Conductor; D. Holleran, Door Keeper; M. Ahearn, Arthur Baker,

John Wynn and J. O. Walsh, Trustees; M. Eagan, J. Field, F. Wacker, J. Welsh, T. Hansen, George Long and J. I. Nolan, members of the Executive Board; A. T. Wyman, Julius Lieman and Frank Moss, Auditing Committee; J. I. Nolan, M. Lamb, J. E. Dillon, A. T. Wynn and J. O. Walsh, Delegates to the Iron Trades Council; W. P. McCabe, J. O. Walsh, J. J. Field, Thomas H. Doud, and J. I. Nolan, Delegates to the Labor Council; J. J. Field, J. O. Walsh and M. Lamb, Delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League; Dr. E. W. Parson, Physician.

This union will hereafter occupy the quarters in the Labor Council Temple recently vacated by the Typographical Union.

* * *

The Retail Clerks' Union and the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union will parade on Labor Day and the former will be in uniform and have a float. The shoe clerks also promise a fine showing.

The Leather Workers have also notified the Council that their union will parade on that day.

* * *

Rammermen's Union No. 26 has elected the following officers for the current term: B. J. Moran, President; J. H. Conley, Vice-President; C. M. Gil- lon, Secretary; P. J. O'Shea, Treasurer; Thomas Thompson, Conductor; William Gordon, Guard.

* * *

Water Workers' Union, No. 12,306, at its meeting on Wednesday, July 3, 1908, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, H. Boe- lones; Secretary, George Crowley; Financial Secre- tary, J. Murphy.

* * *

Bookbinders' Union, Local 31, will hold its annual picnic at Fairfax Park, Marin County, on Sunday, August 16, 1908. Admission to the park will be 25 cents. There will be gate prizes, games and races, and a good time for everybody in attendance is assured.

* * *

New officers of Waitresses' Union, No. 48, were installed last Monday by Bertha Cooper, after which the following were appointed delegates to the woman's suffrage convention, which is to hold a session in Oakland August 27: Maude Younger, Cora Schade and Louise Larue. The union appointed a committee to prepare a letter of condolence to Bertha Schaffer, one of the members, whose husband was killed a few days since while at work in the Gunst building. Louise Larue, the recently elected Financial Secretary, has assumed the duties of her office. She is a well-known worker in the female branch of the union workers in this city and a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

* * *

A report from the headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen received by Local 86 of this city shows that of the twelve largest locals in the United States and Canada San Francisco is seventh on the list. The next convention of the international body will be held in Detroit, Mich., commencing August 10.

* * *

William Schneider, on retiring from the chair of President of the Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, at the last meeting was presented with a diamond-studded gold badge as a token of appreciation of his services while in office.

* * *

The incumbent officers of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union have all been continued in office for the ensuing term. They will be installed on the night of July 29. The ceremony is to be followed by a smoker.

* * *

The headquarters of Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, Local No. 24, in Liberty Hall, partly destroyed by a recent fire, are being fitted up anew and will be ready for occupancy in a short time. The office of Financial Secretary Richard Schwarting has

Cars are now running
to

Parkside

5 Cent Fare

¶ PRICES WILL AD-
VANCE RAPIDLY.

¶ Transfer at Ingle-
side or at 20th Ave.,
and H Street.

¶ See PARKSIDE, or
write.

Parkside Realty Company

409 Crocker Building, S. F.

THE ONLY STORES IN CALIFORNIA
HANDLING UNION LABEL PIANOS
are those conducted by EILERS
MUSIC CO., 975 Market St.—1220 Fillmore St.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

¶ Now occupies its own commodious and conven-
ient banking room in the magnificent Humboldt
Building, 783 Market Street.

¶ A general banking business transacted. Check-
ing and savings accounts solicited.

¶ Safe Deposit Boxes rented in our fire- and burg-
lar-proof armor plate vaults at very reasonable
expense.

¶ Open Saturday evening for the convenience of depositors
from 6 to 8 o'clock.

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached
for silverware and picture premiums. Office
2401 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.



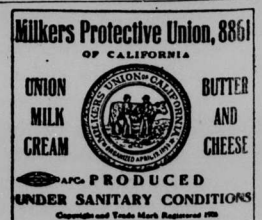
SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The color for
July is black on pink.

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairy-
man or Grocer furnish
you MILK, CREAM,
BUTTER and CHEESE
bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Pack-
ages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary
Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond
with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address, 3834
Mission street.



been renovated and is now again occupied. The local has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Emmett B. Fritch, President; Karl Kreiger, Vice-President; William Wright, Financial Secretary; Emil Eisold, Treasurer; John Zipperle, Andrew Saunders and Charles Hames, Trustees; Anton Wahl, Business Agent; Robert Hoffman and William Busse, Sergeant-at-Arms; William Wright, Paul Guderley, John Zipperle, John Woelfel, William Schneider, E. B. Fritch, Theodore Lindquist, Robert Hoffman and Anton Wahl, Executive Board; Edward Hoffman, Richard Schwarting, E. B. Fritch, S. K. Leman, William Wright, Emil Eisold, T. Lindquist, John Zipperle, and Louis Loch, Directors; Theodore Lindquist, William Schneider, William Wright, Antone Wahl, Richard Schwarting, Richard Winter and E. B. Fritch, delegates to the Joint Executive Board, Allied Provision Trades Council and San Francisco Labor Council.

* * *

The meeting of the Steam Laundry Workers last Monday night was addressed at some length by President George W. Smiley of the International Union. The organization made a donation of \$25 to the Bottle Caners of this city. A report was received from the anti-Japanese Laundry League, which shows that the association is making good progress in having citizens discontinue patronizing such laundries. The following were nominated as candidates for delegates to the International Union that is to meet in Indianapolis: Carrie Parmer, Charles Linegaer, D. J. Gorman, George Black, L. C. Wallace and Frederick Ward.

Orpheum.

The bill at the Orpheum for this week speaks for itself. William H. Thompson will make his first appearance at this theatre and present a one-act play entitled, "For Love's Sweet Sake," which tells a story of a father's love for his son, with a genuine heart interest and an artistic delicacy. Katie Barry will make her first appearance in this city. The La Vine Cimaron Trio will present an act by Frank Gardner, entitled, "Imagination." Fred Singer will introduce himself in an ambitious musical novelty called "The Violin Maker of Cremona." Tom Barry and Madge Hughes will introduce a novel act called "A Story of the Street." Next week will be the last of "A Night on a House Boat," the Patty Frank Troupe, and of Jean Marcel's art studies, bas reliefs, bronze and statuary. A new series of motion pictures will conclude what bids fair to be the best bill of the season.

A movement is on foot in the United Garment Workers' Union to bring about amalgamation with the International Women's Garment Workers' Union, 27,000 members; the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' Union, 34,000 members, and the Journeymen Tailors' National Union, 22,000 members. The United Garment Workers' Union now has a membership of 67,000. If amalgamated with its allied trades, the membership would reach upward of 150,000, and advance the union to the third largest national organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Practically every foreign country of standing industrially has recognized by legislation the principle that the workman is entitled to compensation for injuries received in the line of duty. Twenty-two foreign States or Governments have passed such enactments. They are: Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden and Western Australia.

"My hair is falling out," admitted the timid man in a drug store. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?" "Certainly," replied the obliging clerk, "get a box."—Ex.

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities of the

Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

(A CORPORATION)

and where said assets are situated

DATED JUNE 30, 1908

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States, of the District of Columbia, of the State of California and Municipalities thereof, the actual value of which is	\$9,103,633 43
2—Cash in United States Gold and Silver Coin and Checks.....	2,598,899 89
3—Miscellaneous Bonds, the actual value of which is	4,348,828 50
They are:	
"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$75,000.00), "Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$98,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds," (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$86,000.00), "Market Street Cable Railway Company 6 per cent bonds" (\$130,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company, First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$753,000.00), "Powell Street Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$135,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$14,000.00), "Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$6,000.00), "The Merchants Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,500,000), "San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$491,000.00).	
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured (including due and uncollected interest \$185,668.68)	36,429,048 66
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.	
5—Contingent Fund—Interest accrued on Bonds but not yet payable.....	89,144 13
6—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	394,529 00
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-public Corporations and other securities.	
7—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$139,986.18), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$28,443.95), Alameda (\$30,131.94), and San Mateo (\$2,231.57), this State, the actual value of which is	200,793 64
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is	801,347 90
The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$53,966,225 15
All the foregoing Assets are situated within the State of California.	

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$50,379,393 65
The condition of said Deposits is that they are payable only out of said Assets and are fully secured thereby.	
2—Accrued Interest—Interest on Bonds accrued and not yet payable.....	89,144 13
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	\$3,497,687 37
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$53,966,225 15

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,

By James R. Kelly, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,

By E. J. Tobin, Acting Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

James R. Kelly and E. J. Tobin, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That the said James R. Kelly is President, and that said E. J. Tobin is Acting Secretary of The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

James R. Kelly, President

E. J. Tobin, Acting Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, 1908.

Chas. T. Stanley, Notary Public

In and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

The question of patronizing home industries has of late become particularly acute in labor circles of San Francisco, and it is a subject that appeals especially to the men in the iron trades during this period of reconstruction. In another part of the *LABOR CLARION* the question is treated editorially. The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council at the meeting held on July 3, submitted the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Through the protest of the Iron Trades Council, public attention has been directed to a conspicuous instance where the members of one of our municipal boards have awarded a contract to an outside bidder, unnecessarily, and unmindful of their duty to subserve the public interests of the city by exercising whenever possible their lawful discretion, as we hold that they should do, in favor of local bidders, and thus, by spending the moneys of the city at home, giving protection and encouragement to local manufacturers and home industry and union labor;

"WHEREAS, During the period of rehabilitation of our city there has grown up a general and habitual disregard of patronizing home plans and local concerns on the part of owners, contractors and others who are disbursing large sums for the purchase of materials, machinery and general supplies; and

"WHEREAS, During the present financial and industrial depression, such practice of neglecting home facilities, and failing to employ local plans and local labor, must in the end react injuriously upon those responsible therefor; and

"WHEREAS, During this period of extraordinary activities in local rebuilding, now, if ever, must be the time and opportunity to lay a permanent and lasting foundation for the future importance and prosperity of our home industries, and it must be self-evident to all discerning minds that such object can be attained best and quickest by a reversal of former business policies, as hereinbefore mentioned, and the united efforts of the entire community on all possible occasions to hire local capital and local union labor to supply the needs of our city; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we hereby call upon all commercial, civic and political bodies to take up this question of protection and encouragement to local industries, and to take necessary steps to awaken public interest on the subject, and to firmly establish a movement to make our city largely independent of eastern manufactures and by supplying our own needs put us in a position to supply also the growing needs of our surrounding territory, which naturally should be contributory to the permanent commercial and industrial progress of our city; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be given to the press with a request that same be given fullest possible publicity, commensurate with the great importance of said question of protection to our home industries and union labor."

"Well," said Mrs. Casey, proudly. "My Dennis was wan o' the pallbearers at the funeral o' the rich Michael Hooligan th' day." "Aye!" retorted Mrs. Cassidy, jealously, "it was well fitted fur the job, yer husband was; shure, he's used to carryin' th' bier that some one else pays fur."—*Philadelphia Press*.

He—"Can you explain to me the difference between 'shall' and 'will'? For example, if I say, 'Will you marry me?' should you reply 'I shall' or 'I will.'?" She (coldly)—"I should reply, I wont."—*Ex*.

He—"Mrs. Hopper's reception was quite an old-fashioned affair. She—"Indeed." He—"Yes. Why, the refreshments served were actually good to eat."

"If it takes one boy one hour to do two errands, how long will it take two boys to do one errand?" Answer—"Half a day."—*Ex*.



The ONLY Union Shoe Store in S.F.

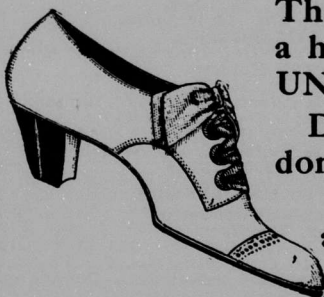


B. KATSCHINSKI

THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

1549 FILLMORE STREET NEAR GEARY

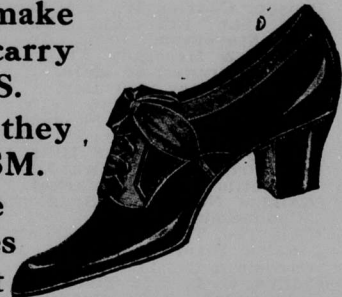
Greatest Shoe House of the West



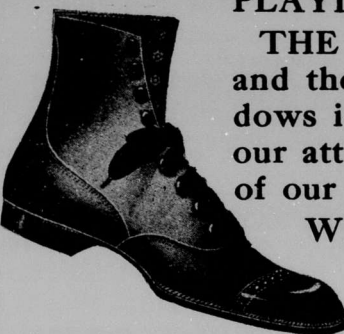
There are some stores that make a half-hearted attempt to carry UNION STAMPED SHOES.

Deep down in their hearts they don't approve of UNIONISM.

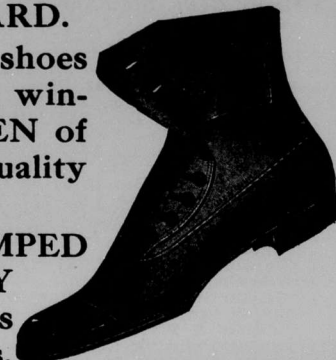
We are just the opposite and our past record proves just where we stand; not



only do we carry the largest stock of UNION MADE SHOES of any store in the country, but we are THE ONLY STORE DISPLAYING THE UNION CARD.

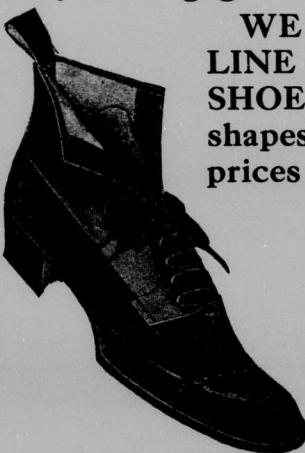


THE UNION LABEL in our shoes and the UNION SIGN in our windows is a notice to UNION MEN of our attitude and the honest quality of our shoes.



WE HAVE UNION STAMPED SHOES FOR EVERY NEED. Special styles for brewers, teamsters,

molders and other shoes suitable for wear at any work that you may be engaged in.



WE ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF UNION STAMPED DRESS SHOES in all leathers—all the newest shapes—all the newest styles—and our prices like our shoes are honest.

REMEMBER THESE FACTS WHEN YOU BUY YOUR NEXT SHOES.

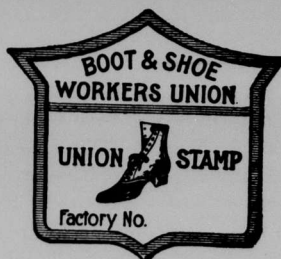
BUY YOUR SHOES FROM

A Union Firm

—THAT'S US.



Every Clerk Has His Union Card—Ask To See It



Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.